NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENVETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENINA.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome NEW YORK THEATES, Broadway, opposite New York

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street, near Sixt DODWORTH'S HALL. S. S STOAD TAY. - PROFESSOR HANCE WILL PREFORM MIS MIRACLES. - THE HEAD IN THE AIR-THE ISPIAN BASKET TRICK.

RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY, Olympic

GAN PRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 935 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel—In Trible Ethiopian Estimated Metropolitan, Dancing and Burlesques. Black Cook and Ario African Baller Thoupe.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—Budwourt's Minstrus.—Streetay Hinstrus.—Streetay Ballary, Ballary, Bullesques. &c.—Un Ballary Magnetra.

KRLLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel.—In there Songs, Danges, Eccurationers, Scalescure, &c.—Jack Caus—Cimbes-Leon—Madagascan Balker Tagues.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUS'S, 201 BOWER, -COSTS VOCALISH - NEORO MINSTRELEY, SALLS: DIVERTISANASE, AC. -SAILORS ASHORE, OR YANKER TARS ON A FROLM CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, as Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway-in a Variety of Lights and Largelener Entertainments, Conty De Baller, 20, The Franka's Carl, on the Idiot of Ellarrey.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. -ETHIOPIAN MIN

THE BUNYAN TABLEAUX, Union Hall, corner Twenty-third street and Broadway.—Moving Mirror Pingrin's Progress—Sirty Magniricent Scenes.

New York, Thursday, January 17, 1867.

THE NEWS.

By the Atlantic cable we have a news report dated to the 16th of January. The Americans in Paris entertain the owner of the yacht Henrietta at a banquet to-day (January 17) in the Grand Hotel. A number of the American yacht men who took part in the ocean race left England yesterday en route for New York. The Russian Minister in Vienna gave a dinner to the Greeks resident in that city, at which he toasted "The welfare of Greece." In France the Oricanist and democratic members of the Legislature have united under M Their in opposition to the Cabinet. The American cherch in Rome is to be removed from the city limits with the consent of the United States Minister. There is a very

heavy deficit in the budget of Iraly.

It appears as if Napoleon really intends to despatch a powerful iron-clad squadron to the Guif of Mexico, with the view, it is said, of protecting his army transports from attack on the part of the native republican flibusters when engaged in retiring the French troops. We are specially informed by mail that the Imperial Cabinet has been assured that such a movement is contemplated, and that in order to make certain of its utter frustration States ports and communicate with the French Consuls. so that they may call the attention of the American at thorities to "suspected armaments" if any are being made in the waters. The passages of the Bahamas

rial action.

The Moscow Guard's states that the events which have recently taxon place in the Danubian Principalities, ob-literate the treaty of 1856 and "relieve Russia from the onerous conditions imposed on her" at that time. In this announdment, and the attitude assumed by the Papal government towards Italy, the politicians of the Md World discover the existence of two "war clouds."
Consols closed at 90% for money in London yesterday. United States five twenties were at 72% in London an at 72 in Paris yesterday. The Liverpool cotton market was more active with middling upland at 145d. Bread-

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the House amendments to the in, and both bills now go to the President, Mr. Sumner resolution relative to the coolie trade was reported back by the Committee on Foreign Relations, and arreed to. Mr. Grimes introduced a bill declaring the admiral to be the ranking officer of the navy and for other purposes, Mr. Fessenden gave notice that he would introduce the Taroff bill on Monday. The Tenure of Office bill was then taken up, and pending its consideration the Senate

In the House the bill introduced by Mr. Stevens for the reconstruction of the rebel States was taken up, and a lengthy debate ensued between Mesars. Paine, Bingham and Dawson. The Legislative Appropriation bi was then taken up. The clause appropriating \$10,000 for facilitating telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and the Parific States was stricken out on the ground that the Company had failed to fill their contract. Other amendments of minor importance were made, after which the committee arose and reported the bill. The House soon after adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the bill to prevent frauds in the opening and laying out of streets was reported upon favorably. Notice was given of intention to introducbills to encourage telegraphic communication between New York and France, and for improvements in Clinton street, Brooklyn. Bills were introduced to minend the law respecting the powers and duties of State officers ing the laws relative to marriage. The latter provides that all marriages of parents and children, uncle and nicce, aunt and nephew, brother and sister, full or half blood, legitimate or illegitimate, are to be Considered incentions and void.

In the Assembly the Putnam county contested sen

case was taken up, and the test now held by Louis H. Gregory, democrat, was awarded to Stephen Baker, republican. Bills to amend the Ravised Statutes relative sitions, and to amend section five of the Coner. Railroad law were reported. Notice was given of intention to introduce bills for a railroad from Brooklyn to Coney Island; to regulate the rale of tickets, checkin, of bagage and conveyance of f. eight on certain con-necting raircads; to reduce fares on the Harlem and Hadron River Rulroads; to extend raircad tracks through Lexington avenue; to legalize letteries and policies in the State, and to create a commission for the purpose of supplying the city of New York with gas. Bilis were introduced to establish a metropolitar district and board of wherves and piers; authorizing the Third Avenue Railroad to extend their track; to punish bribery and corruption, and to amend the game laws.

THE CITY.

In the Board of Education last evening the president announced the committees of the Board for the present

Thomas Darcey, one of the crew of the yacht Henrietta in the great ocean race, has returned from Southampton, and gives a most interesting account of the voyage on board the winning vessol. There were no lives lost on board the Henrietta, as previously reported.

Mr. Cole, the second officer, was swept parily overheard, but by holding aremously on to the reef p meant of the main-ail with one hand was oventually rescued.

William Bennett was knocked on the head with a musket by a man named McManus, in the former a barroom, at 41 Mott street, on Tuesday, and injured so se-

verely that his life is considered in danger. McManus made his escape.

The Freeman case, in the Court of Common Pleas. was continued yesterday. The action was brought to recover damages to the amount of \$10,000 from Zatok Street for the alleged enticement of a wife it in her husband. The defendant rebutted the evidence of the plaintiff, and obtained a verdict in his favor. The Court

In the same court a motion was made to vacate an injunction which was granted to the Broadway and Sevsath Avenue Railroad against the Hudson River Rail rand Company, to prevent the latter company from lay-ing a track through Warren street to Broadway. The motion was denied.

In the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Mr. Jus Sice Coy. G. Barnard decided that the suits now pending

against Benjamin F. Butler, in this city, may be taken to the United States Court for trial.

An appeal from a judgment came before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, in regard to some bonds stolen from Wm. White in this city, in 1862. The de-fendant had received the bonds for negotiation in the course of trade; the thief has nover been discovered, and the plaintiff seeks to recover the value of the bonds \$5,000) from the defendant, Parks, who had effected heir sale in other cities.

Philip Gailaher has been charged, before Commis stoner B its, with having illegally removed a quantity of whiskey from a distillery on William street before it had been inspected by the Collector of Internal Revenue.

had been inspected by the Collector of Internal Revenue. His examination will take place to-day.

Julius Caulkins, master of the ship Energy, accused before Commissioner Osborn of cruel treatment towards one of the seamen, named Dwyer, was discharged yesterday. John Mensch was brought before Commissioner White, charged with having committed perjury on the trial of a man named John Siewart, indicted in the Circuit Court on the 10th inst, for having sold counters and the counter of t feit money. Some evidence having been taken, the xamination was adjourned.

In the Karine Court yesterday, before Judge Gross and

a jury, the case of August Bosse vs. Adolphe Burgh—an action for alloged assault and battery—the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for \$150, with \$25 extra allow-

The stock market was dull and heavy yesterday. Gold vas strong and excited, and, after selling up to 137,

The upward turn in the gold premium yesterday caused quite a general reaction in commercial values, and nearly all kinds of merchandise and produce were held at firmer prices, though in many cases buyers did not respond, and the markets on the whole, though firmer, were quiet. An advance of about 16c. nimer, were quiet. An advance of about \$40.
was established on cotton. Sugar and coffee were very
firm, but rather quiet. Petroleum firm, but quiet.
Naval stores quiet, but very steady. On 'Change flour
was duli of sale, but unchanged in value. Corn and oats were heavy, rye firm, pork somewhat higher, beef and lard very firm, and butter and cheese rather quiet,

MIRCELLAWROUS.

Our Valparaiso correspondent, under date of December 0. says the rumor of an alliance between Spain and Brazi was not credited. The news was current that the protest of Peru to Brazil against the secret alliance on the Piate river was to be returned by the Emperor without an answer. Our correspondent was inclined to think that Cape Horn was the destination of the allied (hilean and Peruvian fleets which had sailed from Valparaiso under Admiral Tucker. It was supposed to be the intention of the Spanish commanders to blockade the allied repubforced. President Mosquera, of Colombia, had ordered the selzure of the arms and munitions in transit across the isthmus of Darien belonging to Peru. Mosquera is stigmatized as a toady to the Spanish aristocracy, and the Valparaiso papers stigmatize Mr. Seward in the same

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 10th inst. are received. Maximilian was in the valley sick with the fever. Another detachment of French troops was to embark on the 12th inst, Secretary Seward has addressed a letter to Minister Romero disavowing the occupation of Mata mores by General Sedgwick on the part of the governthe occupation of Guadalajara and Aguascalientes by the Hharal forces.

A report is being industriously circulated in New Oreans to the effect that General Sheridan has been in the habit of endorsing letters of marque issued by Juarez to prey upon French commerce, and guaranteeing to the holders of them the right to fit out in New Orleans and bring their prizes into that port. The story has been cir-culated by the friends of the rebel Colonel Mclvor, who was arrested by Sheridan some time ago, as the leader o the Knights of Arabia. The Congressional committee is said to have found out the facts in their recent investi-

gation of the riots.

In the Toronto trials yesterday John Rogan and William Baker were tried by juries composed of Americans and Canadians equally, and found guilty, but were recommended to mercy. Daniel Quinn was found guilty and James Spalding was acquitted. An individual cle ing to have been private secretary to Jacob Thompse and Jeff Davis was in the jury box.

Mrs. Cockburn, the mother of the Solicitor General of Canada, was burned to death ye-terday in Cobourg, C. W., her clothes catching fire while she was standing in front of a grate.

The President has approved the bill postp

payment of claims of loyal owners of colored volunteers.

The Maine, Minnesots and West Virginia Legislatures have ratified the constitutional amendment. The Indiana

Senate also ratified it yesterday.

An affray occurred in Cave Guich, Montana Territory on the 14th uit, in which four men were killed and several others were wounded. Twelve of the survivors were arrested by the vigilance committee. Claim jumping was the origin of the fight.

his wife in Valparaiso, Ind., recently, when he shot and killed her, then murdered her mother, and finally beat is still at large.

The democratic members of the New Jersey Legisla ture held a caucus on Monday evening and nominated John P. Stockton for United State Senator.

Miss Mary J. Thompson, the daughter of a deceased higuor merchant of Cincinnati, and the mistress of a eent builder of that city, named McGlaughlin was beaten to death with a poker by the wife of the latter yesterday. Rage at finding that her husband such Mas Thompson were on too intimate terms was the

"Revolutions Never Go Buckwards"-President Johnson's Impeachment Inevitable

The Plan. The revolution which was precipitated upor the country by the Southern rebellion of 1861 is not yet ended. The struggle is still going on with the old Southern oligarchy and their Northern democratic sympathizers, defeated in the war, and it will be carried through. The great Union movement of the war will run its course. The great issues settled by the war will be established in the government. They are under a momentum which cannot be resisted. All impediments which block the way will be removed. It is the law of all revolutions. This is only history repeating itself. So it is that no preordained event in human affairs is more certain to come to pass impeachment and removal of President Johnson from office. This thing will be done because it has become a necessity to the consummation of this revolution. Congress has no alternative when the suspension of its authority over the rebel States for two years. yet to come is morally certain under President Johnson.

We are just now in the position of Eugland after the war between the Parliament and King Charles the First, when, from his refuge among the Scots, he was delivered up to the Parliament for trial. There were at that time in the Parliamentary cause the independents and the Presbyterians, corresponding with our radicals and conservatives of the present day. We know, however, that Cromwell and his radicals achieved their grand design in the condemnation and beheading of the King, and that the Commonwealth was next established. This is one parallel to our present situation: and there is another equally striking in the history of the great French revolution. So far as his continuance in office is concerned the present position of Mr. Johnson is bardl better than was that of Louis XVL, when in his attempted escape from the republican authorities he was captured at Varennes, one hundred and fifty miles from Paris, and brought back to trial, to condemnation, and at last to the guillotine, after some stormy debates beween the Jacobins and Girondists, the radicals and conservatives of the convention. As it was with that convention so it is now with

Congress—the radicals hold it, and the con-

servatives, to save themselves, will be compelled to go with the current, or politically they will fall like the Girondists. And why? Because such is the drift of this revolution, and it will run its course.

The House, as a grand jury, will impeadly Andrew Johnson of certain "high crimes and misdemeanors," and the Senate, upon this indiciment, as a high court, Chief Justice Chase presiding, wi'l try him, condemn him and remove him. Before the close of the present Congress the impeachment will be made before the Senate, and with the new republican accessions to the body which will come in with the new Congress in March the Senate will proceed to business. The first step will be the election of a President of the body, who, under an existing law, will become President of the United States in the event of "the death, resignation, removal or disability" of Andrew Johnson. Senators Wade, Trumbull and Fessenden are each named as likely to secure this position; but, as Mr. Fessenden is intellectually and as a practical statesman the first man in the Senate, he will probably be chosen. Next, with the opening of his trial, President Johnson will be suspended as disabled, and the President of the Senate will be amigned pro tem. to his place. After Mr. Johnson's conviction this new Executive will hold his position until a President shall have been regularly elected by and returned from the people.

It is probable that with the removal of the present incumbent a call for a special election will be issued-say before the end of Mayand that General Grant and Admiral Farragut will be the republican ticket. They will, if so placed before the people, be elected by acclamation, and in the meantime three-fourths of the loyal States now constituting the government of the United States, having ratified the pending constitutional amendment, it will before September next be proclaimed as part and parcel of the federal constitution to all intents and purposes. Then, having an Executive chosen upon-this platform, will apply it to the outside States as the supreme law, adopted without reducing them to the test of dishonor as they call it, of condemning themselves, their associates and their leaders in the rebellion, and leaving them free to choose whether they will give the suffrage to their negroes and count them in counting their people for Congress, or lose some twenty odd representatives by limiting the ballot box to the whites. Then the Supreme Court will be reconstructed from fresh materials; so that we shall have no more expositions of the law according to the constitution as It was be-

fore the deluge. Thus the essential demands of this great revolution will be met, the government in all its parts will respond to the voice of the people as represented in Congress, and the States wrested from the late rebellion will be reconstructed and reinstated upon the pending constitutional amendment. The fire-eaters of the South and their allies of the North will be thrown out and will disappear with the dead issues of the past; the rump of the old democratic party will be buried with the old whig party, and the political parties of the country will be reorganized upon the new issues of the new epoch which will begin to dawn upon the country with the removal of President Johnson.

The law of impeachments depends upon the provisions of the constitution of the United States and upon the principles, and practices of England so far as the latter do not conflict with those of our republic. It may be well to cite the provisions of the consti subject. Section three of the first article dehave the sole power of impeachment. The same section declares also that the Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the mem pers present. Judgment in cases of impeachments shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and eajoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States. But the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law. Section four of the second article declares that the President, Vice President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on imprachment for and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors. Section two of the third article provides that the trial of crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury. A sketch of English principles and practices on the subject of impeachment is given in the Manual prepared for the use of the Rew York Legislature for the year 1865, One fact stated in this sketch is that an impeachment is not discontinued by the dissolution of Parliament, but may be resumed by the new Parliament. And this may be quoted as a precedent if it shall appear necessary to impeach President Johnson previous to the meeting of the next Congress, on the 4th of March.

Impeachments in this country, with perhaps the single exception of the impeachment of Senator Blount, of Tennessee, have been those of judges. The President, however, as well as the Vice President and all civil officers of the United States, is constitutionally liable to imseachment. In England, on the contrary, this liability reaches no higher than to the Ministers of the Crown, not to the monarch, whose peron is sacred. The precedents, then, which rule in the case of a British Minister can be observed, so far as applicable, in the imperchment of our chief executive. It is clear, for instance, that British Ministers have been impeached and tried not only for treason and ribery and other high crimes, but also for misdemeanors; and among the latter have been counted maladministration of public affairs, abuse of great offices of trust, and even such errors in judgment as have led to measures contrary to the will and welfare of the nation. Blunders have been condemned as political crimes, and, in fact, their consequences have often proved fatal. If the noble Earl of Strefford could be impeached for being suspected of intentions to subvert the fundamental laws of the realm, the Duke of Suffolk for neglect of duty as an ambassador, and the Earl of Bristol for giving counsel against a war with Spain in disregard of the wishes, the sense of honor and

asked, may not the vetoes of President Andrew Johnson, in contravention of the popular will as expressed by the majority of the Congressional representatives of the American people, his indiscrim nate exercise of the pardoning power, and the counsel, or at least encouragewent, which he is alleged to have given the South to reject the constitutional amendmentwhy may not these and other similar acts of his be construed into "misdemeanors" that render him tiable to impeachment and, on conviction, to removal from office !

On whatever grounds the impeachment of the President may be opposed it is idle to oppose it, as some of our contemporaries foolishly do, simply because, as one of them inti-mates. Mr. Johnson's term of office will expire within two years, or, worse still, because according to another, London and Paris ournalists-most of whom are still proverbially ignorant of American affairs-"look upon the contemplated impeachment as a perilous proceeding." The journal which urges this silly objection talks wildly, too, when it adds it has "no doubt that if persisted in our bonds now in Europe will be flowing back upon us in millions." It forgets that whatever ignorance the foreign press may betray on this point, yet, thanks to the intimate social and business relations of immigrants to the United States with their friends in the old countries, the polders of American securities abroad appre ciate them too highly and are too fully enlight ened as to the practical working of American ideas, the character of our people, the pro-digious resources of our vast territory and the real strength of our government to be alarmed by the success or the fallure of any party and temporary movement. They know that the manifest destiny of the American nation depends upon the fate of no single citizen, be he private individual or President.

Thad Stevens, Simon Cameron and Governo Genry on the Political Situation.

We published vesterday the remarks o three prominent public men on the political issues of the day. All three were Pennsylvanians, and they spoke on different and im portant public occasions. Stevens spoke in the House of Representatives on the bill to admit Nebraska, on which the broad question of what constitutes a republican form of government was discussed. Cameron made an address at Harrisburg, on being elected United States Senator, and Governor Geary, on taking his office, delivered his inaugural speech. There was a remarkable unanimity in the views expressed and tone of these addresses. All were decided in requiring constitutional guarantees before the rebel States should be received back to a full participation in the government. All maintained that there could be no true republican government where a large portion of the inhabitants (meaning the negroes of the South) are excluded from the suffrage. It is clear, then, that the leading men of Pennsylvania are in accord on the questions of the constitutional amendment, the reorganization of the Southern States and on giving the suffrage to the negroes. We have no doubt they express the views also of the statesmen and people of the other loyal States.

General Cameron made a characteristic speech in returning thanks for the honor of being chosen United States Senator. He said he should not forget his friends and would forgive his enemies. It is known that he has always been true to his friends, and we believe he will continue to be so. But has he not de generated from the haughty and stern character of his ancestors, the Camerons of Lochiel, when he says he will forgive his enemies? It is said of one of them that when he was confessing to the priest on his dying bed, and was told that he must forgive all his enemies before he would forgive all but one, whom he named, one particular enemy who lived over the mountain. The priest being inexorable in enforcing this necessary condition to salvation, and the old Highlander perceiving he could not get over it, at last consented to be forgiving himself, but at the same time exclaimed with an oath that his son should never forgive.

Abourd Ideas of the Impeachment Movement The European papers seem to be altogether in the dark upon the question of President Johnson's impeachment. The London Times in particular affects to be grievously distressed lest the impeachment should demolish the constitution and government of the United States. Some newspapers at home, who ought to take more intelligent view of the subject, talk pretty much in the same absurd way. Now, the fact of the matter is that there will be very little trouble about it, and it will not turn the country from the even tenor of its way. The President, we may assume, will be impeached and removed; General Grant and Admiral Farragut will probably be elected after a short lapse of time to the offices of President and Vice President, Mr. Johnson will soon be forgotten, and the affairs of the country will go on in their accustomed channels, prospering and to prosper.

The English press foresaw in the late rebel-

lion the downfall of our government and institutions, because, perhaps, the wish was father to the thought; and they were greatly astonand preserved the government. But they will be more astonished at the result of this im-peachment business; for it will not in the least affect or imperil our institutions. It is a curious and entirely novel episode in our history, it is true, though not without precedent in France and England; but it will come, go and be forgotten without impeding the prosperity of the country.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH MONOPOLY .-The official statement of the Western Union Telegraph Company shows that the gross receipts for the single month of November cached five hundred and seventy-one thousand dollars, the net earnings out of which amounted to nearly a quarter of a million. These enormous profits are secured by the heavy rates charged upon messages, the company having shut out competition by buying up all opposing lines. The press, which suffers more than pri vate individuals through this monopoly, will probably before long construct independent elegraph lines for newspaper business, by which a saving of fifty to seventy-five per cent in the cost of reports can be made. These lines will be opened for the transaction of private business as far as practicable, and as they will convey messages at the lowest possible rates, they will destroy the present monopoly and insure better attention and more reasonable the interests of the English people, why, it is charges to the public.

A Railroad Fight.

The difficulties between President Vander-

bilt, of the Hudson River and Harlem railroads, and the new directors of the New York Central have resulted in an open war, which from the characteristics of the men engaged in it, promises to be carried on with unusual bitterness. The announcement is made that the Hudson River Railroad Company will, after to-day, only sell tickets and check baggage over their own road, and will only recognize tickets sold at their own offices and by their own agents. The meaning of this is that persons travelling West over the New York Central road will be carried only to East Albany by the Hudson River Company, and will there be compelled to change cars and have their baggage rechecked to their destinations. The same rule extends to freight shipped over the road. President Vanderbilt puts the termination of previously existing arrangements between the connecting roads upon the directors of the New York Central, while they, on their part, claim that those arrangements were unjust to the stockholders of their road. and that the demands of Vanderbilt were out of the bounds of reason and justice. However this may be, the public have an interest in this matter that should not be overlooked in these railroad squabbles. The Hudson River and Harlem roads are in winter time the only termini of the New York Central, and they are both under one management. It is not right that the people, who grant the charters to these companies, should be made the sufferers by the quarrels of unfriendly boards of directors. If the difficulties cannot be adjusted the Legislature should step in and see what can be done by legislation to remedy the evil. The present quarrel shows the necessity for the speedy construction of a road on the west side of the Hudson, connecting with the Schenectady and Athens road, and making an unbroken line over the Central to the West. Such a road is demanded for the convenience of shippers as well as travellers. The great trouble with the Hudson River and Harlem roads is the lack of sufficient freight houses and docks for the reception of freight. With a road terminating at Hoboken or Jersey City this want would be supplied, as all the dockage could be obtained that might be needed for the accommodation of freight. It would take but a short time and a comparatively small amount of capital to build and equip such a road. .

An ASTOUNDING PROPOSITION. - Mr. Sherman. of Ohio, presented a petition in the Senate on Tuesday asking Congress to prohibit any person addleted to the us, of intoxicating liquors from holding office under the United States government. This is the first proposition yet made for the total abotition of the government. If this law were to pass it would be equivalent to dissolution; for we would not have a soul to administer or execute the functions of govern-Dont; and on this ground we are most decidedly against Mr. Sherman's proposal.

THE EXCISE LAW AND THE LIQUOR DEALERS. It is rumored that the Liquor Dealers' Associa-tion have resolved to send half a million of dollars to Albany to secure the repeal of the Metropolitan District Excise law, which has just been declared constitutional by the Court of Appeals. We have no doubt that this argument will prove efficacious with our legislators. They ought also to send one hundred bottles of old proof Bourbon to each member, and especially to those who profess to be temperance men. The law is faulty in many respects, and with or without these considerations, should either be materially modified or unconditionally repealed.

Consistency.-Congressman Raymond made his first speech this session in the House of Representatives on Tuesday last, on the bill for Union. He declared himself in favor of Bout well's amendment, which was adopted, and of all the principles embodied in the measure, and announced his interction of voting against the bitl.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Arrests in Brooklyn. The following named liquor dealers were accreted yes-terday by the police of the Western district for violations of the Excise law, and their cases were disposed of by the police justices yesterday:—James Reifer, Patrick the police justices yesterday:—James Rediey, Patrick Quigley, James McQuade and James Rediey, Patrick Quigley, James McQuade and James Ricerom, arrested by the Forty-there precise police; fined \$30 each. Thomas Eldridge and John Smith, arranded by the Porty fourth precise police; fined \$30. Whitam Glander, kar Now York, arrested by Central Office aquad; case adjourned. James Boland, corner of Fifth avenue and Twentieth street, and John Williams, corner of Fifth avenue and Twentieth street, and John Williams, down of Fifth avenue and Twentieth street, and sold case of the house at half-past valve on Menday night, come up for examination before Justice Buckley. Worner download a trial of his case before a jury. James Manceman, dorner of commerce and Van Brunt street, inced \$50.

TRIALS IN THE STREET DETRICAT.

August Konow, propositor of a restaurant and liquor saloon in Frankla street, Greenpolat, was yesterday tried before Justice Dates and a jury, under the four-leenth section of the Excise law. It appeared in evidence that the defondant was arrested on Sunday moraling last, on a charge of not having his autoon effectually clood according to law. It was proved on the per of the defence that the galoon was only used on that day as a diving room for regular boarders, and that no liquors were exposed for public zale and none were sold. After a briof consultation the jury acquitted the prisoner.

Samuel Mills, a liquor dealer at Greenpoint, was arrested before the same dustice, charged with opening his place of business on Moning morning before day-light, contrary to law. The defendant ricaded guilty to the charce, but stated that he was misted by Superinculant Kennedy's order postponing the enforcement of the law until the 18th. This order, which appeared in the Herald, was handed to the Justice, and after reading it his Honor decided that it was calculated to mislead anybody, and therefore suspended justiment in the case of the defendant.

A meeting of the Brooklyn liquor dealers was held ast night at the rooms of Jarvis & Pitzbarris, No. 365 last night at the rooms of Jarvis & Fitzbarris, No. 365
Folton street. The object of the meeting was to take
measures to effect the passage of the amendment by the
Legislature to the present Excise law. It was contended
by some of the liquer dealers that the law itself was not
only harsh and objectionable but its administration by
Superintendent Kennedy made it still more obnoxious.
It was believed there would be little or no dimedity in
having many features of the law medified. The restrictions in regard to the hours of opening and cloring were
thought to be particularly harsh, as well as the
power of the police to waik into a public house, arrest
the proprietor and lock him up in the station house.
The better way, it was held, would be to serve a summons on any man who violated the law, to appear at
court on a day specified. The question of closing on
Sunday was also alluded to, and some of the dealers
thought this section ought to be medified. After some
further discussion kir. John Langstaff was chosen chairman and Mr. Keiley, Secretary. It was then resolved to
call a public meeting on Friday evening, and a committee was appointed to engage a room.

HEWE SERM MEW 2015 Lake

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

MEXICO.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Maximilian Within View of the Capital—The Mission of General Sheridan's Chief Quar-termaster to Texas—What Does it Mean ? NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16, 1967. The steamer Concordia, from Vera Cruz on the 10th

nst., arrived here to-day.

The only item of news that is of much interest consists in the announcement that Maximilian had reached the valley of Mexico. He is reported to be still sick with fever and obliged to put up at the haclends de la Tejs. It is expected that he will take up his residence there for some time.

Another detachment of French troops was to embark at Vern Cury on the 12th had.

Vera Cruz on the 12th i.

Another descriment of French to the Another descriment of French to the Another descriment of French to the Cruz, has arrived by the Concordia. He returns home for the benefit of his heatth.

The mission of the Chief Quartermaster to Texas is to make arrangements for the certain and speedy transportation of supplies to the new ports which have been established on the Texas frontier, and for supplying the troops in the new position which they will take as soon as convenient after the French troops shall have left variety.

The Seigure of Matameree by General Sed wick Disavowed by Our Gevernment—Of cial Report of the Capture of Guadalajas by the Liberals. &c.. Washington, Jan. 16, 1867.

by the Liberals. &c..

Washnorox, Jan. 16, 1867.

The fellowing letter was addressed by Secretary Seward to Minister Romero on the 17th of December:

Sin—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 13th of December, in which you allude to a late proceeding of General Sedgwick in taking penetsion of Matanoros and holding it for a few hours. I have to inform you, in reply, that the proceeding of General Sedgwick was not only without authority from this government, but is understood by this department to have been in violation of the orders of his military superiors; that as soon as it came to their knowledge the proceeding was disallowed and countermanded, and that General Sedgwick was theroupon suspended from command and subjected to discipline. I sm unable to write with precision upon the subject for want of full information, but I think there is sufficient ground for believing that General Sedgwick's error was committed under pressing impertunities from persons residing in Matamorous amenable to the government of Mexico; and that his indiscreet proceeding was regarded by him as favorable to that government, instead of being injurious to it or likely to give offence. I avait myself of this opportunity to renew to you my assurances of the highest consideration.

William H. SEWARD.

To Senor Don Marias ROMERO, &c.
The Marias ROMERO, &c. The Mexican Minister received to-day a copy of the ollowing official report from General France, confirm

Crizen Juan Bustamanti, Governor of San Lais Potosi;
Dear Sir and Esterner Freenen I have the pleasure to inform you that I have received the happy intelligence that the city of Guad lajara has been occupied by General Iguacio Parra, who first obtained a victory near that city. This "ntelligence has been sent to General Iguacio Parra, who first obtained a victory near that city. This "ntelligence has been sent to General Inguel Cuisca, who enclosed to me the official report and the many entors of the victorious officer. Please transmit this by express messenger to Saltillo and Moscerva, and you are authorized to send a copy of this letter. Tours, &c.

Mr. Romero also

Mr. Romero also or Aguascalientes as occupied by General Gernes Pertugual, of the republican army, on the 25th ult.

The Removal of the Capital to Durange-

Sult Against the Brig Baseo.
Sult Against the Brig Baseo.
San Francisco, Jan. 16, 1867.
Senor Goday, Mexican Consul at this port, has received intelligence that the seat of the government of the republic of Mexico was removed from Chibushna to Durango on December 10, and would soon be located in Zacatecas.

The Mexican republic, through their attorneys, have commenced a suit against the brig Baseo to secure payment of the boarts given by the Captain to Colonel Capacina Action the time the versel was captured off Cape St. Lucan.

The United States steamer Formers and the state of the contract of the

St. Lucan.

The United States steamer Saranne arrived to-day from Mazatian. She left in that port the United States steamer Sawance and the steamer Continental.

The French lagabip Victoria was at San Blas January 2, and expected to leave for Acaputée as soon as news was received of the arrival of French troops from the city of Mexico.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

Ratification of the Constitutional Amond-

Ratification of the Constitutional Amendment—The Reconstruction Question.

Augusta, Ma., Jan. 18, 1867.

The Senate has concurred with the action o. the House in ratifying the constitutional amendment. The vote was unanimous. In the discussion that took place the speakers were unanimous in declaring that the proposed amendment did not go far enough; but that Maine held an advanced position, and was in favor of giving the colored man equal civil and political rights with the white man.

Senator Boynion laid on the table the following resolution, with a preamble, expressive of the views of the loyal people of Maine respecting the reconstruction of the late rebellious States.

Resolved, That these States should now be reorganized under the authority of the Congress of the United States, through the action of the loyal people of these States, under or great principles to all the people thereof and withhold pointed solvers from teditors thered in the general government of the United States.

WEST YIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Ratification of the Constitutional Amendment.

WHERELESS, Va., Jan. 16, 1867.

The West Virginia Legislature has ratified the constitutional amendment. The vote in the House on its passes stood 45 to 11.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

in the senate.

Indianatorial, Jan. 16, 1867.

The joint resolution ratifying the constitutional amendment passed the constitutional amendment passed the constitutional amenday by a strict party vote of ayos 29, nays 18. Ratification of the Constitutional Amendment

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

The Amendment Itatified by Both Houses.
St. Patt. Minn., Jan. 15. 1981.
The House y stenday ratified the constitutional agentment by a vote of 40 to 6. The Senaig 15-day parather resolution by a vote of 16 to 5.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

The State Senate Committee on Elections reported that Dr. Ohr tradical), in other from Alleghany, was not duly elected, and that colonel Spates (conservative) was not duly elected, and that colonel Spates (conservative) was entitled to the seat. The report was made the order for the day for next Tuesday.

Both houses not in convention to choose a United States Senator. The vote was the same as yesterday; therefore there was no election. Another vote will be taken to macrow on the Susquehanna Boom bits, which was reported in the Senate.

The bill to call a State convention was amended in the House So as to prophibit the Legislature from paying for smandipated-staves.

ed-states, adment is pending to increase the represent House from twelve small counties by such. This matter will be discussed to more

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

There was a quorum in both House of the Lorielature o-day. A resolution has been adopted to extend the ession beyond the constitutional limit of thirty days. ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Both house of the Arkansas Lorentature have passed a bill reducing the state tax to one half percent, also a bill providing for the support of diabled soldiers and for supplying them with artificial timbs, and also for the support of widows and orphans of deceased soldiers. THE SENATORIAL CONTEST IN KENTUCKY.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 16, 1867. Financian Ky., Jan. 16, 1807.

The Logislature voted twice to-day in joint season for United States Senator without result. The last rote was as follows:—Davis, conservative, 33; Powell, democrat, 39; Prail, Union, 40; Harding, conservative, 13; Hisa, democrat, 6. All three parties hold a cancus to-night, democrat, 6. All three parties hold a cancus to-night with a view of tendering their services at a compromise candidate for Senator, should they be required. The Union mea are tirm and hopeful; the democrats are firm, but rather despondent; the conservatives hot themselves in readiness to be joined by either of the other parties.

TRACEBY IN CINCINNATI.

Crement, Jan. 17, 1867.

A terrible tragedy occurred here last night, the details of which are not fully known. The victim is Mary J. Thompson, a daughter of Peter Thompson, a well known Scotch liquor marchant of this aller. Thompson, a daughter of Peter Thompson, a well known Scotch liquor nearchant of this city, recently decessed. Miss Thompson was the mistress of William McLaughlin, a prominent builder of this city. The wife of McLaughlin vent to a house on Eaymiller street last night and found her husband and Miss Tempson in sed together, which so carriaged her that he selved a poker and influeted wounds upon Miss Tempson that caused her death in a few hours. I parations were made for a hasty burial; but the authorities got wind of the affair, and an inquest is being held on the body.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN HAZARD, UNITED STATES HAVY.